Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1651.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

Marſhal's Sales.

United States, Pennſylvania Diſtrict, } ſs.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, iſſued out of the diſtrict court of the United States, and to me directed, will be ſold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 27th day of December inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Paſſyunck, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Iſland Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two ſtory brick Meſſuage, out houſes and a barn; alſo one other tract or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip and county, and nearly on the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid road to the ſaid ferry, containing ſixteen acres & three quarters; alſo a meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground ſituate on the north ſide of High ſtreet, between 5th and 6th ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High ſtreet, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded eaſt by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South alley, weſt by property of William Bell, and ſouth by High ſtreet aforeſaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, December 15, 1797. } dtf
December 15

Marſhals Sales,

United States, Pennſylvania Diſtrict. } ſs.

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, iſſued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be ſold at public ſale at the Marſhals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakeſpeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekneſs, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harveſt-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Triſtram Bampfylde Freeman, and John Nicholſon, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company,

And to be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhals office, December 18th 1797 } dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himſelf, to declare, that he is no wiſe concerned in the property above adverti[ſ]ed by the Marſhall, nor ought he to be ſubject to the ſaid action, which will be diſputed by the party whoſe intereſt it is.

Triſtram Bamfylde Freeman.

December 22 dt30th

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for Houſe Building;

Alſo a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reaſonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and caſh ſhall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subſcriber, Houſe-Carpenter, Lombard-ſtreet, No 2.

John Crean.

December 10. d t.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's office *a large blue clothcloak*, half worn. The inſide of the Collar is faced partly with ſcarlet velvet and partly with ſcarlet cloth, and it has a ſilver hook and chain as a faſtening. A ſuitable reward will be paid for reſtoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the ſtatute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the firſt day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And purſuant to the Eleventh ſection of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general Meeting at the ſame place on Tueſday the ſecond day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,
G. SIMPSON, Caſhier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year, but the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. ſtE

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteſide & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.

November 29. §

Wanted to Charter,

A Britiſh veſſel, fifteen hundred to two thouſand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to
Peter Blight,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads, and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Savannah, in Georgia,

The Ship ARAB,
THOMAS DONOHUE, Maſter,
Ready to ſail—Can accommodate a few paſſengers.

For Suriname and Curracoa,

THE BRIG
George Waſhington,
JOHN DEVEREUX
Maſter.

For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to
STEPHEN KINGSTON,
No. 46 Walnut, or 33 Dock-ſtreet,
Who has a few Boxes of
Bloom and Muſcatel Raiſins, and Gin in Pipes.

December 18. *2t

For Savannah,

(To ſail on or before Sunday, the 24th inſt. unleſs prevented by the ice)

The faſt ſailing Ship
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribben, *Maſter.*
HAS excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

For Freight or paſſage, apply to
N. & J. Frazier,
no. 95, ſouth Front ſtreet.

Who have for Sale, received by the ſaid ſhip,
New RICE, in whole and half tierces.

December 16 d1w

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter;
WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

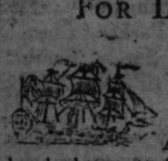
Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,



THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Maſter.

A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paſſage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to ſail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have juſt received, and have for Sale, at NO. 9, Walnut-ſtreet,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. beſt houſe COALS
Queens' WARE in caſes, aſſorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in caſes, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be ſent to ſea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG
WILLIAM,
Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Charleſton,

THE SHIP
VENUS,
Lying at the wharf of Meſſrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and ſail the firſt opening.—Apply to the maſter on board. or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

Freſh Raiſins.

A Small cargo, juſt arrived, and now landing at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, from the ſloop Yarico, capt. Haſkell, conſiſting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and ſacks of ſoft ſhelled Almonds.——Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchester Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſlinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,

The ſhip MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.

The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

December 20. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto ſurty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madruſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware, aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,
At South-ſtreet Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.

About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in caniſters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
206 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,
BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Caſhier.*

December 11. dt8th

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 100'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 11. mw&ſt1ſtm

Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&ſt1ſtm

Pennſylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Inſurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a ſtated meeting of the Company will be held at their office, on the ninth day of January next (being the ſecond Tueſday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mto9thJ

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Inſurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mtr1ſtJ

Inſurance Company
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was loſt on Saturday laſt, between the Bank of the United States and the Horſe market—If an honeſt perſon has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof; they ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

WANTS A PLACE,

As coachman, a black Man, who can produce the beſt recommendations. Enquire of the printer. Dec. 16—d3t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, Sauth Front Street.

Nov. 7. *d1m.*

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.——Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Alphabetical Liſt of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—lateſt edition, to be ſold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Cheſnut ſtreet. Dec. 16—d

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,

That three ſtory Brick Houſe,

No. 157, north Third ſtreet. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 27—w&s4w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,

Lots in Waſhington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 21. *2t

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring in diſputable recommendations, is deſirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms.—For further particulars enquire at the office of the Gazette. § Dec 19

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz. nahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emorties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 20 1797. §

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, ſouth Third ſtreet,

An extenſive and general aſſortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Beſt London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worſted Bindings, aſſorted colours
Makenzie's ſuper, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly aſſorted	White Edgings
Liſle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly aſſorted	Black and coloured Chineſe Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black ſewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twiſt	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black bruſh Feathers	

And a compleat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Richard & James Potter,

IS this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to ſend their accounts for ſettlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM,
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR,

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m &th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox,

november 27 tuths4w

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premiſes, a ſmall frame Houſe and Lot, ſituated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth ſtreets, ſubject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceaſed.

MARGARET LEBECK, *Adminiſtratrix.*

December 16. *3t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Continuation of the Debate on Foreign Coin.

Mr. Sewall said, the reasonings of some gentlemen upon this subject were so different from his, that he was almost led to doubt the conviction of his own mind. The gentleman from Maryland had referred to what he had said on a former occasion respecting four pistoles pieces, and observed that a few small fishing vessels might carry on their trade in the way mentioned, but that merchants in larger concerns did not. It was true, the fact he alluded to, was the way in which vessels which went with fish from the port from which he came did their business at Bilboa. The gentleman said the business could be better done in London. He certainly must have been ignorant of the subject, or he must have known that in the present state of warfare among the European powers, that remittances from Bilboa to London, could not now be made, and when they were made it was at a loss of from 15 to 25 per cent. He believed the dollar of Spain was worth 4od. sterling, but it had been down as low as 28d. and was mostly about 36d. whereas the loss sustained on the importation of gold was less than 5 per cent. so that it was much better to receive gold, than make remittances from Spain to London. Sometimes, however, the traders agree to lose from 15 to 25 per cent. by drawing on London, when they have an article which will afford an extraordinary profit. Taking the subject at large, he did not think so many difficulties would attend the suffering of the law to take effect as had been predicted. At present, he said, we gave a sanction to foreign coin which was not given in any other country. The question was not whether they should say foreign coin should not be received at all, but whether, by our law, a man shall be obliged to receive it, which would be giving full credit to the coin of a foreign government, over which we have no controul, and which may, of course, contain more alloy than it ought. At present, he said, our collectors received French crowns, banks would do the same. Gentlemen said this shewed the inexpedieney of disputing about the matter; and if there would be no inconvenience attending the law going into effect, it would certainly be more honourable to government, that our citizens should not be forced to receive foreign coin in payment. If the business were left in the way the executive had put it, the foreign coin, without producing any inconvenience, would take its course towards the bank of the United States; for money did not need to be hauled along, it flowed like water through the country. Gentlemen had said that copper circulated in a direct contradicton to the law; and so far as it was necessary, the foreign coin in question would have a curreney; but it was not necessary to *force* them into payment. He believed the new coin of the French republic contained more alloy and was of less value, than those of the monarchy—yet gentlemen would have all received. He hoped the motion would be agreed to, as he saw no good in postponing the business for two years.

Mr. Nicholas said, the observations on this subject had generally admitted that there would be a less attendant on the calling in of the foreign coin in question; but the gentleman last up had endeavoured to prove that it was the intention of gentlemen in favour of suspending the act, to *force* foreign coin to be received. It was astonishing the gentleman could so far impose upon himself as to believe it possible to impose such an opinion upon the house. The laws had heretofore said they should be received; they did not wish to add to them. He believed they were not now to decide whether they would have our own impression upon all the money in circulation, but whether they should be justified in taking money out of the hands of citizens at a less value than that for which they received it. They had been told that the suspension of this act would be an intrenchment upon the mint law; that it would strike at the existence of the mint; and that if the business were postponed, the same objection would arise at the end of the time to which the law was suspended. The crisis now arrived, he said, was never in view when the law passed; the mint law had not been carried into effect; it directed that all foreign coin which came into the treasury, should be sent to the mint and re-coined. What would have been the consequence of this? If it were ever possible to fill the country with our own coin, it would now have been filled. But, instead of this law being complied with, not a shilling had been sent to the mint from the treasury. The consequence was, a coin of the United States could not be seen, at least in the interior of the country. He averred, he never did see an eagle pass in any current commercial transaction. He believed it impossible to keep a circulation of this kind for any length of time; for the balance of foreign trade being against us, it must go to pay that balance. Mr. N. said, he had attended to the report which they had received on this subject, and to the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it ought to produce a different result in the committee. He had nothing but the gentleman's word for it. So far as he could understand the report, he did not find the mint operative, or able to do the work which gentlemen wished to give it; that it had done last year less than ever, and if it gets the 300,000 dollars which are expected, upon the highest calculation of what it can do (and not what it has done) it will require seventeen weeks to re-coin them. What would be the effect, then, if all the foreign coin were to come in? The banks would, of course, have the preference, and the other must wait until the mint was ready to receive it, without benefit to the owners. Was this reasonable? And were gentlemen to be indulged in their *play-thing* at this expence of the people? Mr. N. said, gentlemen forced the mint into discussion. They say it is necessary for its existence that this law should be in force. They were constantly told that all the mischief which could arise from the stoppage of the silver coin had already taken place. His knowledge was the reverse. When he left home, the circulation had stopped, but persons holding French crowns, declined parting with them at a loss, relying on something being done for their relief. As to what the Executive had done in ordering French crowns to be received in the custom-houses, it would afford no adequate remedy. It perhaps was a very proper step for the Executive to take, though he did not know by what authority it was done; yet gentlemen wished to have the sole regulation of the business. He was far from being of this opinion. But, say gentlemen, if this suspension were to take place for two years, the same inconvenience would return. This, Mr. N. said, would depend upon circumstances. If gentlemen were determined to support the mint, there were other ways of doing it, without taxing any particular part of the people; if not, it might be put down altogether. It was not tied about their neck, like a mill stone to sink them. He trusted, if it were found an useless and unprofitable establishment, that it would be relinquished. One result, Mr. N. said, he drew from the director's report, which was, that whilst there were to the amount of 300,000 dollars in French crowns in this city and New-York, the quantity in circulation could not be so inconsiderable as some gentlemen seemed to insinuate. It confirmed his opinion that the amount throughout the United States was a serious one. He hoped the committee would not rise for the purpose proposed.

Mr. Venable said, it would be remembered that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) was on a former day opposed to the report of the committee, though he now wished to favour it, notwithstanding his arguments were against it. He himself was one of the committee, and should have been satisfied with the report. Mr. V. tho't the gentleman had used a curious sort of argument. He had said he had no data upon which to calculate what would be a sufficient circulating medium for this country, yet he was certain there must be now sufficient coin to prevent any inconvenience from the stoppage of foreign coin. He did not think it safe to act upon such arguments as these. He said he was not much acquainted with commerce, but some gentlemen had gone upon ideas which were very different from those impressed upon his mind. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said, that the only way to support the Mint was to depreciate the foreign coin; but this could not last long, for if it were depreciated, that depreciation would put a stop to its importation. Before he saw the report, Mr. V. said, he supposed the operations of the Mint had been greater than they proved to be; he was now satisfied nothing would do, but a suspension of the law relative to foreign coin, as the mint could not supply the circulation. In three years the Mint had coined 700,000 dollars. They were now indeed promised 300,000 dollars from the banks. If therefore, the Mint encreased in its operations, the country would be in a better state for dispensing with the circulation of foreign coin two years hence than it was at present. Had the Mint answered the expectations formed of it when the Mint law passed, there would not now have been any occasion for the proposed suspension. It was said, that as the officers of the customs and the banks received French crowns, there could not be much loss upon them; but the banks receiving them was a voluntary act, and they might depreciate or appreciate them at their own pleasure. This was not the the situation in which the country ought to be with respect to its circulating medium. The people wished to have the business regulated by law, that they might have some certainty in their money transactions.

Mr. S. Smith said, the gentleman from Massachusetts had charged him with *ignorance* in the observations he had made with respect to the mode of transacting business between this country and Bilboa; and though he was ready confess, he might, in some respects be deemed ignorant on many subjects which came before that house, yet he did not think the term applicable on the present occasion. The gentleman had asserted that that there was no way of importing coin from that country but by smuggling; but the true way of importing coin was to pay eight per cent for the danger, five per cent premium, and to sustain a further loss of five per cent making in the whole eighteen per cent. The gentleman had stated, that at present it was impossible to make remittances by way of London, and that when they were made, they were attended with a charge of from fifteen to twenty per cent. The gentleman had also stated the Spanish dollar to be as low as 28 pence, but this was owing to a paper curreney in Spain which had reduced the price from 48 to 28. The extent of loss, at this time, of remittances of that kind was from 10 to 12¼ per cent. And so far from the gentleman being correct in saying that no remittances could at this time be made, it was the common course of business; as, though it could not be made directly to London, it was done through Hamburgh, in the same way as remittances from Holland to London, were made thro' Bremen. With respect to the report before them, the director said they could coin from 18 to 20,000 dollars per week. Let us see, said he, what has been done. The last deposit was 29,000 dollars from the bank of North America, made three weeks ago, and yet it was not finished. This varies from the report of the director. Supposing, however, that mint was capable of coining 15,000 dollars a week, it would take a year and a quarter to coin a million of dollars.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had insinuated that his motion ought not to be carried, because he was on a former occasion, opposed to the report, though now in favour of it. He did not oppose it altogether, but only as it related to gold coin; he then tryed the opinion of the committee with respect to gold coin, he wished now to try it with respect to silver, and see whether they were not of opinion that the measures recommended by the Executive, would not prove sufficient to answer every purpose. He had also noticed what he had said with respect to the circulating medium of the country. Because he had said he did not know the amount of the circulating medium, yet from the amount coined, and the dollars and paper in circulation, he believed no inconvenience could be sustained from the stoppage of French crowns he had called it an extraordinary argument. It was not one of those things upon which any certainty could be had. He might with as much propriety say it was sufficient, as that gentleman should say the contrary. It was their opinion. But the gentleman remarked, that the sum now ready to be deposited in the Mint, was nearly half the amount of what had hitherto been coined. This was a fact, Mr. S. said, which ought to be a strong inducement with them to take the course he advocated; for, said he, what is the reason so little has hitherto been done? Did it not appear from the report of the director of the Mint, that it was owing to errors in the law which prevented deposits from being made? And had not these representations been uniformly disregarded? It had, therefore, been for the want of bullion alone, that the Mint had not done more work. The former director had told them that the Mint was equal to the coining the value of three millions of dollars of gold and silver coin in a year; the present director told them from 18 to 20,000 dollars a week in silver, which was about a million a year, and gold in proportion. Hence it was clear that the capacity of the Mint was equal to the issuing of three millions a year. So that it was not incapacity, but error, which prevented a sufficiency of coin from coming from the Mint. The act for stopping foreign coin had already, in some degree, as they learnt from the report before them, corrected the error. Gentlemen had suggested another mode of supporting the mint by appropriation. He had heard nobody deny that this would not be proper: but he wished the law to remain in aid of any appropriation which might be made. Mr. S. concluded with remarking, that he had enquired of one of the bank directors, the reason why so great a proportion of gold coin had been sent to the mint, and he told him it was owing to the gold's being in so mutilated a state that they could not put it off to their customers.

Mr. Gallatin said, after what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) he did not expect to have heard the arguments made use of by his colleague; after it had been stated that the law of 1793, which required the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the mint all the foreign coin which came into his hand, had not been complied with, he was astonished he should talk to them of the errors of the system as to deposits. It was said there were good reasons for this breach of the law; he did not doubt this, because they knew the law had not been carried into effect. The reason why it had not, was not now under discussion; but let it not be said that it was owing to a great part of the revenue being paid in paper, because it was known that cash was always demandable for that paper. He did not mean to throw blame upon the department, in the business, any farther than this, that as it was their duty to carry the laws into effect, when they found it inconvenient to do so, they ought to state the inconvenience, in order that the law might be re-considered. It was complained of that no appropriation had been made for the purchase of bullion; there would have been no necessity for this, had the law been carried into effect, as all money in the treasury was appropriated for the purpose, by the law directing it to be recoined. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall) complained that the law making foreign coin legal tender forced the people of the United States to receive a foreign coin which might not be of sufficieut purity, and upon which they might suffer a loss. Mr. G. said the gentleman was mistaken as to the fact, as no loss of this kind could be sustained, until the President issued a proclamation declaring that a certain coin was of less value than it ought to be. The present question was not, as that gentleman had stated it, whether they should give currency to foreign coin or not; but it was whether they should take foreign coin out of circulation before they got their own into circulation. The law consisted of two parts; the one was directing that all money which came into the treasury should be re-coined; the other, that at a certain period foreign coin should be called out of circulation: but the first part not having been carried into effect, it was highly reasonable the operation of the second should be suspended. Mr. G. did not think the report of the director of the mint made any change in the question. If any inference could be drawn from it, it was, that the banks having sent in a considerable quantity of foreign coin to be recoined, they may probably continue to do so though the act be suspended. With respect to the deposits promised from the banks of New-York and this city, he did not think they were of any consequence in this business, as they did not affect the main argument.—He said it would be the interest of the holders of French crowns to take them to the mint, or not; if it were their interest, they would do it without any *legitimate force* (as his colleague had termed it): if not, they ought not to do it at a *loss*. He should, therefore, vote against the committee's rising for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Sewall thought it incumbent upon him, before the question was taken, to state, that he did not apply the term *ignorance* to the gentleman from Maryland, generally, but merely as to the particular circumstance of which he spoke, nor should he have used the phrase if another had occurred to him. Mr. S. also took some notice of what had been said by Mr. Gallatin respecting the proclamation of the President, being necessary, before any loss could be sustained by foreign coin containing too much alloy; but a proclamation of this kind, he said, would occasion as great difficulty, as suffering the law in question to continue in effect.

The question for the committee's rising, in order to re-commit the bill, was put and negatived, there being only 27 votes in its favor.

The question was then carried without a division for rising and reporting the bill.

The house having resumed, Mr. Sitgreaves called for the yeas and nays on the question of the bill's going to a third reading.—Agreed.

Mr. Champlin said he intended to vote against this bill, and as several gentlemen opposed to it had taken very different grounds of opposition, he rose, with a view of merely stating the grounds, upon which he should give his vote. He was as sensible as any member of the house, of the evils and inconveniences resulting from a certain part of the act relative to the Mint. And if they *could not* be remedied in any other way than the one contemplated by the bill now proposed, he should certainly assent to it. But he was convinced, that the provision contained in this bill, to remedy those evils was both improper and unnecessary—*Improper*, as it would operate to the ruin of the Mint; and *unnecessary*, as the select committee, to whom this subject was referred, originally reported a proposition which, if adopted, would put an end to all the difficulties, consequent upon the operation of the act in question, as it now stood. He hoped therefore, that the bill would be negatived, and the original report of the select committee would be again resorted to and adopted.

The question being put upon the bill's passing to a third reading, the Yeas and Nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Bullock, Burgess, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Edmond, Elmendorph, Evans, Findley, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Hosmer, Jones, Kittera, Livingston, Locke, Lyman, Machir, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Morgan, New, Nicholas, J. Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Rutledge, Shepard, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Swanwick, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—68.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Brookes, Champlin, Craik, Dennis, A. Foster, D. Foster, Glen, Gordon, Hindman, Imlay, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Sewall, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth—25.

The bill was accordingly ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Pinckney, from the committee to whom was referred the petition and remonstrance of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, made a report, recommending that a sum of money should be granted by Congress, and placed in the hands of the President of the United States, for the relief of such citizens of Tennessee as have titles to land, by virtue of the cession act of North Carolina, and who have been deprived of them by the carrying into effect the late treaty with the Indians, to be employed in extinguishing the Indian claim or in such manner as the President of the United States shall think proper, for the relief of the said citizens.

The report was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr D. Foster moved that the report of the committee of claims, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, and a report of the Secretary of the Treasury thereon, be referred to a committee of the whole.—Agreed and made the order for Friday.

Adjourned.

☞ The petition of the Marshal of Virginia, presented yesterday, did not complain of the insufficiency of gaols in Virginia generally, but that of Petersburg in particular.

FRIDAY—DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Dawson wished to call the attention of the House to a subject which, he doubted not, would interest the feelings of every member—The subject alluded to was the situation of General Kosciusko. It was a fact well known to every man in this country; it was a fact known to the world, that this brave man entered into the service of the United States, at an early period of our revolutionary war. When this service was ended, he received from the government a certificate of what was due to him. He returned to Poland, his native country; there, animated by the same spirit which had led him to take a part in our struggle for independence, he endeavored to overthrow the existing tyranny, and to introduce in its place liberty and independence. For some time his attempt seemed likely to be crowned with success; but, on the fatal 10th of October, 1794, overpowered by numbers, he was defeated and taken prisoner, covered with wounds and with glory, he was conducted to the prison of Petersburg. When he was released from thence, he immediately set out for this country, here to spend the remainder of his life. He was now within this city; but, from the wounds he had received in his arduous but unsuccessful conflict, he was unable to walk, or to attend to any business. On the unfortunate day on which he was taken prisoner, he lost his all, and with it the certificate of the services rendered to the United States. He was unable, therefore, to obtain a settlement of his account at the Treasury. To set aside all difficulty in the matter, Mr. D. proposed to offer a resolution to the consideration of the House; and as it was justice only which he sought for this brave man, he doubted not that a spirit of justice would insure its adoption. It was to the following effect.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether if any, what provisions are necessary, to obtain payment of the claim of General Kosciusko on the United States."

Mr. J. Parker seconded the motion. He hoped the resolution would be agreed to, and that immediate attention would be paid to this unfortunate Gentleman, as he believed, except he made use of the grant made to him by the Emperor of Russia, which he believed he was disinclined to do, for considering his predecessor as the chief cause of his own misfortunes, and those of his country, he did not wish to be under obligations to him, The certificate given to the General, on his departure from hence, was for 12,800 dollars, upon which he had only received one years interest. He hoped, therefore as he had the misfortune to lose his certificate, at the time he was taken prisoner, that the House would take such measures as should enable him to receive the amount of his certificate, with the interest due thereon.

Mr. Coit moved that the resolution should be committed to the Committee of Claims, but afterwards changed his motion so as to make that committee the committee to enquire and report, instead of a Select committee. He proposed to have no other object in these motions, than that this claim should take the same course with other claims.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Allen, J. Williams, Macon, and Edmond. It was opposed by Mess. J. Parker, Livingston Gallatin, Brookes, Nicholas, Harper, Shepard, Pinckney, Otis, Swanwick, S. Smith, T. Claiborne, and M'Dowell.

The motion for a reference to the committee of claims was lost.—59 to 33.

Mr. Pinckney said, that as this claim was different from most others which came before that house, and having himself had something to do in the business, he would state to the house what he knew of it. Previous to general Kosciusko's return to Poland, whilst he was in Germany, he applied to the Polish ambassador in London, by letter, requesting him to make application to the American minister there, for payment of a part of the money due to him from the United States. The mode of transacting this business was this, Mr. P. said. The interest arising from the certificate granted to the general was made payable in Paris; but from the change which took place in the French government, the general did not know how to receive it there, which was the reason of his making application, through the Polish minister, to him, (Mr. Pinckney) in London. Mr. P. wrote to the American minister at Paris, for an order on the bankers of the United States in Holland, but having, in the mean time, received a letter from general Kosciusko, requesting the money to be sent for him to Ratisbon or Leipsic, he (Mr. P.) sent an order to Amsterdam, requesting the banker there to transmit the money either to Ratisbon or Leipsic, as the exchange should be most advantageous. In the interim, general Kosciusko returned to Poland, and he supposed, he then had no time to attend to this business. He never heard any more upon the subject until he saw the general in Philadelphia, when he found this money had not been received by him, so that he supposed it yet lay in the hands of the Leipsic or Ratisbon banker. Finding this to be the case, Mr. P. immediately wrote to the banker at Amsterdam, requesting him to redraw the money, and to transmit it here for the general's use. But, as he might, in the mean time, stand in need of it, it might be proper in the United States to anticipate its return, by settling the account with the general. He hoped in whatever way this business was effected, it would be in such a way as not to wound the feelings of a man who had deserved so well of this country.

On a suggestion of Mr. Sitgreaves, instead of appointing a committee, the secretary of the treasury was directed to make a report what "legislative provision was necessary, &c."

This motion was carried 49 to 40; but whatever difference of opinion there was in the house, as to the mode of doing the business, there seemed to be but *one* sentiment as to the propriety of complying with the *spirit* of the resolution.

Mr. Harper proposed a resolution directing the committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to enquire whether it would be expedient, that the road from Edgefield court house (S. C.) to Augusta in Georgia, should be changed so as to go thro' Charleston, S. C. which after some observations to shew it unnecessary, as the subject was already generally under consideration, was negatived.

A bill from the senate, for the relief of William Imlay, commissioner of loans for the state of Connecticut, was twice read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Livingston said, it would be seen by the report of unfinished business, that a bill passed the house in February last, for the relief and protection of American seamen, but not being acted upon by the Senate, he found it would be necessary to bring forward the business anew in the House of Representatives. He should, therefore, move that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for this purpose on Tuesday next.—Whilst he was up, Mr. L. said he should present

A petition from the three daughters of the late Count de Grasse. The petitioners state their funds as exhausted, principally by paying debts contracted before the grant of Congress; and not having yet received any returns from the estate left them in Port de Paix, they pray for the farther assistance of

Congreſs, until they can get poſſeſſion of their patrimony.—After the report of a committee on their former application, Mr. L. moved that this petition be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Coit moved to have it referred to the committee of claims. This motion was negatived, there being only 22 votes in favor of it; the motion for a reference to a ſelect committee was then carried without a diviſion. A committee of five was appointed.

Mr. Wadſworth preſented the petition of John Bagley, praying to have remitted duties which he had been obliged to pay upon a veſſel as Foreign, from ſome informality as to the regiſter—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Otis preſented a petition from James Swan, of Dorcheſter, Maſſachuſetts, praying to be reimburſed a certain ſum which he ſtates to be due to him, on account of ſome foreign money tranſactions had with government, relating principally to a variation of foreign exchange. Referred.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of A. Bagley, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Thatcher moved that when the houſe adjourn, it adjourn till Tueſday.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Coit, but carried by a conſiderable majority.

Mr. Baird preſented a petition from David Jones, late a chaplain in the army, praying for leave to work a ſalt-ſpring on the Scioto, in the North-Weſtern Territory.—Referred to a ſelect committee.

The order of the day being called for on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Louis le Guen, the houſe went into a committee on that ſubject; and, after ſame obſervations from Mr. Coit againſt the report, and by Mr. Swanwick in favour of it, the queſtion was taken, and the report in favour of the petitioner negatived, there being only 22 members for it.

The houſe being reſumed, on the motion being put for a concurrence with the committee of the whole in their diſagreement to the report, Mr. J. Parker called for the yeas and nays upon the queſtion; but as one fifth of the members preſent did not riſe in favour of the motion (which is neceſſary according to the rules of the houſe) it was loſt. The motion to concur was then carried, 58 votes being in favour of it.

Adjourned till Tueſday.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Abſtract of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

On the 20th, the bill for making compenſation to the members of the late legiſlature, who were prevented from receiving it by an abrupt adjournment, was agreed to. The following bills reported at a former ſeſſion, were referred to committees, viz. for relief of Benj. Abbot and David Jones; and one for relief of James Moore, of Alleghany county. A petition was received from Frederick A. Muhlenberg, praying to be appointed Treaſurer of the ſtate. A reſolution was reported, anthoriſing the Committee of Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania to bring in a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to try the election of Nathaniel Boileau, viz. Meſſrs. Brooke, Harris, Macpherſon, Worral, Mawhorter, Whitehill, Moore, Gehr, and Power.

On the 21ſt, petitions were received from a number of citizens, praying that the Governor may be authorized to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the river Lehigh, and that they may raiſe 10,000 dollars by lottery; from citizens of the county of Dauphin, praying to be allowed to raiſe 900l. by lottery, to finiſh a bridge acroſs the Swetara; from the Commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia, ſtating that the law for raiſing county rates is repealed, and praying the Legiſlature to renew the ſaid act. The bill for eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of bankruptcy, was referred to Meſſrs. Waln, Worrall, Whitehill, C. Shoemaker, and Henderſon; and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to perpetuate the law extending the powers of Juſtices of Peace.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

Yeſterday capt. Hervey, of the ſhip Ellice, belonging to this port, and paſſengers, arrived in town from New-Haven.

The Ellice was captured on the 8th November, in lat. 36, 16, long. 68, 44, called, as they underſtood, the Brutus, commanded by capt. Cauvet, from Porto Rico, who put capt. H. and his paſſengers, twenty-eight in all, on board the brig Fama, captain Bruſenburgh, of Bremen, bound to Baltimore, which veſſel they had detained on the ſame day. Capt. Hervey's ill health would not permit him to proceed with the Ellice—he, however, ſent Mr. John Gardiner, his chief mate, and Mr. John Morgan, Clerk to Meſſrs. Wm. and J. Hervey, of this place, to claim and defend the property.

The ſame privateer captured the ſame day the brig Eliza, capt, Harrington, from Amſterdam, bound to Philadelphia, on pretext of her having been in ſeveral ports in England ſince ſhe left Holland. The crew and paſſengers of this veſſel were alſo put on board the brig Fama, in all 11. They promiſed capt. H. that they would ſend ſufficient proviſions and water for their ſupport to Baltimore; they were however, ſuffered to bring with them but about forty pounds of beef and pork, one hundred weight of bread, and a few bottles of porter and brandy, after much perſuaſion the capt. of the privateer gave them about one hundred gallons of water. They cruelly cut and beat ſeveral of capt. Harvey's crew for attempting to bring away more proviſions. The crew of the brig Eliza, were not ſuffered to bring away any proviſion; whatever.

They remained on board this veſſel, 53 in number, for twenty eight days, and had ſuffered for the greater part of that time for what of proviſions and water, having been at an allowance of three half pints of water and an half pound of bread per day each man, and were on the point of ſteering away for St. Thomas, when moſt fortunately they fell in with the ſchooner Aurora, captain Foſter, from Baltimore bound to St. Thomas, who ſupplied them with two barrels flour, ſome potatoes, one barrel of beef, and about twenty gallons of water, with which they concluded ſtill to attempt to gain a port in America, the next day they ſpoke the ſhip Eliza, of Bremen, bound to Baltimore, who ſupplied them with two hundred weight of bread and ſixty gallons of beer; on the ſeventh inſtant they ſpoke the ſchooner Nancy, capt. Banſhau from St. Bartholomews New-Haven, who at capt. Harvey's requeſt and with the concurrence of Mr. Barney, the owner of the Nancy, kindly hovehis veſſel too for nearly three hours, tho' with a fair wind, and took capt. Harvey and the greater part of his crew and paſſengers on board, treated them in the moſt friedly manner, and landed them at New Haven in the 15th inſt.

We learn that the Ellice, capt. Harvey, from London for this port, was boarded on her paſſage at different times, by two French ſhips of war, out of France, who ſeverelly examined the ſhips papers, who then diſmiſſed her without any moleſtation. It was on this coaſt, on ſoundings, that ſhe was captured by a French privateer of 8 guns, full of men, and carried for the Weſt Indies. The former circumſtances do not look as if any very late decree had been iſſued by the French Directory, againſt American veſſels, as lately reported from St. Thomas's

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 23.

Wedneſday morning the workmen at the new Bank of the United States ſtruck their ſcaffolding, and unfolded the novel and enchanting ſcene of a truly Grecian Edifice, compoſed of American white marble.

The entrance to this building is by a flight of nine ſteps through a Portico, in its proportions nearly correſponding to the front of the celebrated Roman temple at Niſmes; the Pediment is ſupported by ſix columns of the order of Corinth, with the decorations they bore at Palmyra and Rome when architecture was at its zenith in the Auguſtan age; ten Columns in Relievo of the ſame order and proportions ſupport the principal front; the tympan of the pediment is adorned with the arms of the United States; there is one door in the centre with windows in each of the interſtices; all the ornaments are diſtinct, graceful, and appropriate, but too difficult to deſcribe minutely without the pencil's aid.

As this is the firſt finiſhed building of any conſequence, wherein true taſte and knowledge has been diſplayed in this country; it is a pleaſing taſk to inform its inhabitants, that the architect is an American, and was born in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

We are glad to obſerve that he has been careful not to encourage by his example, the innovations of thoſe pretenders to ſcience, who not knowing on how ſolid a baſis the antients eſtabliſhed their principles, have vainly imagined themſelves able to make improvements; but whoſe futile endeavours have only produced a multiplicity of incongruous parts, awkwardly huddled together, fatiguing the eye and diſtracting the attention. On viewing this building, the firſt impreſſion is, one plain and beautifully proportioned whole. On a more nice inſpection, the eye ſearching for decoration, is richly gratified, finds every thing of its proper ſize and in its proper place, ſplendid with neatneſs, nothing deficient, yet nothing crouded, ſufficiently ſtriking but not abruptly obtruſive, combining to form an elegant exhibition of ſimple grandeur and chaſte magnificence.

It may now be juſtly affirmed, that agricultural and commercial perſuits are not the ſole objects of America's attention; but that arts and ſciences have already raiſed their infant heads with all the ſymptoms of beauty, health and vigor, that promiſe a ſtrong and rich maturity. Happy land! how delightful are *thy* diſtant proſpects! while the full grown empires of Europe are waſting their vigour in enervating luxuries, and exhauſting each others ſtrength by relentleſs wars, and all their attendant horrors, benign philoſophy, ſick of the deſolating ſcene, bends her ſtudious eye with mild complacency towards the weſtern world, where enlightened freedom, honeſt independence, and ſmiling peace, are prepared to welcome the celeſtial viſitant.

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It appears by an arrival at Portſmouth N. H. that the Marquis La Fayette arrived at Hamburgh in October. He was to ſail for Philadelphia in the John, two days after capt. Hall, who arrived at Portſmouth on the 13th Dec. in 49 days.

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As I was coming from Gray's ferry, about 10 o'clock laſt night, I was attacked by three ruffians about 100 yards from the bridge, who with a piſtol holding to my breaſt, demanded my money, which I was forced to give them, even dividing it in 3 parts, each one had a part, and told me to go to town.

WILLIAM BALL.

December 20.

—

Married, laſt Saturday eveneng, by Rev. Dr. Magaw, Mr. Frederick Heiſz, to Miſs Deborah Palmer, of this city.

—

O'Hara whowas to have been executed this day, has beee reſpited to the 27th inſtant.

—

The ſchr. Lovely Laſs, Bender, from Charleſton has arrived at Reedy Iſland.

Capt. Houſton, of the brig Amelia, from Port au Paix, informs that the perſon appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty was captain of the Meduſa frigate, and not Commodore Barney as reported.

☞ TO-MORROW, December 24th, the Right Reverend Doctor Coke, intends to preach a Charity Sermon, for the benefit of the Poor, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Methodiſt African Epiſcopal Church in Sixth-Street, between Pine and Lombard ſtreets.

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Extract of a letter from a diſſerning American in Holland, dated 12th Sept. 1797, to his friend here.

"I had ſuppoſed that the two nations were to meet on equal ground and diſcuſs as equals the ſubſiſting differences between them; that a temperate appeal would be made to the great principles of reaſon, and that the government of France in its deciſion would conſider and reſpect the laws of juſtice and our rights as an independent nation: However we may flatter ourſelves with this opinion in America it is not eaſy to retain it in Europe. To me it ſeems that America is here conſidered as a *nation by no means entitled to independence.* That great independent line of policy which was marked out by Waſhington, and which our government has ſo wiſely and ſo ſteadily purſued, is neither comprehended or aſcribed to proper motives. It is believed that we are too weak to form and adhere to any national ſyſtem; that we muſt be contemplated, and muſt contemplate ourſelves as dependent on one of the great nations of Europe by which we are to be protected and *which we muſt obey.* This idea of us which is in ſome degree produced by ourſelves, which ſuits the genius and ſelf-reſpect of France, forms I apprehend the baſis of her ſyſtem towards us, and with a nation which receives rapidly, impreſſions not to be removed by reaſoning but by events; it conſtitutes a difficulty in the accommodation of differences which will not be eaſily ſurmounted. The government of France conſidering the miſſion of envoys on the part of the United States as a conciliatory meaſure has met it by facilitating their paſſage to Paris, and they have already received a paſſport. The plunder of our property, however, ſtill continues, and Americans having real buſineſs in France, are ſtill forbidden to enter the republic."

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From the WESTERN STAR.

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"*Out of thine mouth will I judge thee.*"

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

Looking over your uſeful paper, of the 20th inſt. I found a piece entitled "*The ROYALIST*"—a piece as unintelligible to me, as the doctrine of Philoſophical Neceſſity and Free Agency is with the doctrines of the Goſpel. The author firſt deſcribes and extols the happineſs and obedience of our firſt parents; in which he appears to yield his aſſent to Revelation, and then concluding his pedantical publication by wiſhing for the univerſal conqueſt of French Democracy: (A ſoleciſm to all except a Socinian, or a diſciple of Prieſtley.) A ſyſtem totally oppoſed to all religion, and proved by fatal experience to be ſubverſive of all laws Civil or religious. I know of but one way to extenuate the fault of the *Amor Libertatis*, that is, by ſuppoſing him juſt flown from the walls of a College, and conſequently ignorant of that peſtiferous fountain which has iſſued ſtreams to the inundation of the greater part of Europe, and is now undermining the foundation of our own government, cemented with the blood of Americans!

To give the young gentleman a little political knowledge, ſhould he again undertake to define characters; the following, in his own language, may give him the true definition of a modern DEMOCRAT.

THE *DEMOCRAT.*

"What a ſect of people are theſe? Who although" made a *little lower than the angels* "are for levelling all diſtinctions, and aſpire for an *equality* with the Deity itſelf—Can ſuch a ſyſtem as this be ſupported by the laws either of God, or man? that poor depraved creatures ſhould" riſe in rebellion againſt God and man, deſpiſe one and deſtroy the other. True "our land at firſt was formed for the fruition of happineſs and felicity" by punctual obedience; "in paradiſe were the firſt progenitors of our ſpecies planted—for the purpoſe of propagating a land of "ſubordination," "abounding with every thing neceſſary to the happineſs of obedient man." "The ſons" of anarchy and rebellion "were as yet ſtrangers to his peaceful retirement: the greetings of "*equality*" had not as yet ſaluted his ears—in ſhort, every thiug compriſed in the whole ſyſtem of nature was adapted to augment his felicity; and with tacit adoration" he worſhipped and ſerved the ſovereign Lord of all. "Such was the ſituation of man in this tranquil receſs, and ſuch he might have remained, had nor he been inſtigated" to Rebellion "by the fallacious ſolicitation of———Satan," who was the firſt Democrat that firſt rebelled in Heaven, or diſturbed the earth; whoſe exile was more dreary than that of MUIR'S, yet like him, he has been let looſe for a ſeaſon, and continues to ſow ſeeds of ſedition among the inhabitants of this lower world. God grant he and his crew, may ſoon return to their pandæmonium cell.—"It was he, who being emulated by a ſpirit of" Democratic pride, firſt aſpired for an equality with God, "and ſowed the firſt ſeeds of rebellion in the celeſtial regions; it was he who firſt" preached *univerſal emancipation* and equality "to our parents," by urging them "to taſte the ſweet morſel of diſobedience;" telling them *that they ſhould be as gods.*———Pleaſing doctrine—deluſive hope—bewitching evil. Man liſtened, and alas! by diſobedience he fell—the ſcene changed, "inſtead of peace and tranquility; war and bloodſhed." Man doomed to labour ſorrow and death! *made ſubject to vanity*, and turned into the wide world; would have ſoon fallen a prey to wild beaſts; or the not leſs ferocious monſters who held the doctrine of equality; had not they aſſociated for mutual good and defence. What the antediluvian, patriarchal, and Moſaical governments were, every hiſtorian knows; and may be challenged to undertake a taſk—impoſſible to perform, i. e. to produce a ſingle inſtance from them all of modern Democracy. But, as in old time, ſo is it now "the ſame ſubtle inſinuiſt, that cauſed man to rebel againſt his creator—is now ſtimulating man to rebel againſt himſelf, by ſuggeſting "that all men are equal, each has his own god,* that he is accountable to no other† and that there is no "dignity" nor "ſuperiority" in one man more than another. With this creed, man is prepared for the moſt inhuman ſcenes—like Satan he *goes up and down on the earth*, preaching liberty and equality; this fires the "breaſts of the populace, they rouſe the martial implements of death," hurried on by the *ſin of witchcraft*, they behead Kings, maſſacre Prieſts, overturn altars, demoliſh Churches, blaſpheme God and burn the Bible. Then "ſtern Bellona clanks her iron whip with infuriate frenzy abſorbing the vortex of deſtruction, all thoſe who embrace her mourniful invitation." Thus we ſee the poor deluded French; once a "reſplendant luminary of Europe:" But now an opaque monſter with a grin. We ſee them "ſtill bleeding" in the deſtruction of their own Country, and the neighbouring nations—in the curſed "cauſe" of infidelity and Demoeracy (a pair of twins who have but one own will, i. e. to eat and drink the honeſt earnings of others) they drench the martial plains with a ſanguine fluid." But it is my earneſt wiſh that they may" be defeated, that they may be ſnatched from the clutches "of this artful inſinuiſt;" by returning to God through Jeſus Chriſt, as Chriſtians, and to a government founded upon the laws of nations; like good citizens; and they may pull down the Pantheon, and "upon the ruins" thereof, erect a temple to the Redeemer of the world; which may become a "monument of" everlaſting ſhame: to all Democrats, Schiſmatics and Apoſtates.

CONSTANTINE.

* Reaſon is the French god and the Apollo of the age.

† See the 16th chapter of Numbers, and let every Democrat learn it by wrote.

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Monday being Chriſtmas, the next number of this Gazette will be publiſhed on Tueſday.

☞ A Friend to Laws and Freedom is unavoidably poſtponed till our next.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 23,

Will be preſented, a celebrated PLAY, interſperſed with ſongs, in three acts, called

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

[*Written by George Colman, jun.*]

Octavian (firſt time on this ſtage) by Mr. Taylor, from the Theatre Boſton.

The 2d act will conclude with

A SPANISH FANDANGO

(*Compoſed by Mr. Francis.*)

To which will be added a Farce, in two acts, called

THE IRISH WIDOW.

Widow Brady, Mrs. Hardinge.

☞ *On Tueſday, the Tragedy OF GEORGE BARNWELL;—With a new Pantomime entertainment called the CHRISTMAS FROLICK; or HARLEQUIN's GAMBOLS.*

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adioining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal is to be held at their Office on Tueſday evening January 2d at 6 o'clock, P. M. preciſely, and punctual attendance is requeſted, on matters of the utmoſt importance relating to certain propoſitions for the more expeditiouſly completing the work, and obtaining the aid of the Legiſlature and the Corporation of the City, for introducing a copious ſupply of water into the ſame.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 23. 2t

This day is Publiſhed,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United Statss, connected with the Miſſion to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

BY JAMES MONROE,

Late Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the ſaid Republic. Illuſtrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

December 23. *6t.

Marſhal's Sales.

United States, } ſs.
Pennſylvania Diſtrict. }

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, to me directed will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Tueſday the 2d day of January next at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands ſituated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennſylvania—to wit: one tract of land calledRuſh Bottom, ſituated on the waters of Licliеu creek, in Belfaſt townſhip in the ſame county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Deſhong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and, one hundred and thirty two perches and the uſual allowance.

One tract called Newland, ſituated in Belfaſt townſhip in the ſame county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Diſchangs, Neas William Diſchang, John Ruſſle and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowances.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, ſituated on the waaers of Tonolaway creek, in Belfaſt townſhip in the ſame county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Streights, George Boreman, Monci Deſhongs and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-ſix peaches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, ſituate on the waters of Tonolaway creek in Belfaſt townſhip, in the ſame county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M'Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and ſeventy acres and fifty-ſix perches and allowancea, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

December 23. dtaJ.

Marſhal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ſs.
Pennſylvania Diſtrict, }

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias iſſued out of the diſtrict court of the United States for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday the 2d day of January next, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, ſituated in the county of Somerſet, late county of Bedford, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, viz.—

A certain tract, ſurveyed in the name of Mary Eaſſeman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the uſual allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stoney creek townſhip, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinſhaw, and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. ſituated on the weſt ſide of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, formerly Bedford, now Somerſet county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Kirkbrida, Mary Eaſſeman, John Rowſer and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. ſituated on the waters of Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhig, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-ſeven acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the ſtate road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittſburg, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of James Johnſon, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. ſituated on both ſides of the ſtate road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Alexander Johnſon, Joſeph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Alexander Johnſon, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for John Lombard, James Johnſon, Joſeph Engle and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of John Johnſon, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert Tuckneſs, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and ſeventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. ſituated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwiſe called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Barker, Mathias Goſſet, Benjamin Ruſsle and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Betſey Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on Roaring run, a ſmall branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for John Driver, Moſes Parker, Joſeph Barker and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Joſeph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Mathias Goſſett, William Campbell, Betſey Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of James Ciſſna, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert M'Connel, John Hendall, Benjamin Bankſon and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acres and allowance, &c. ſituated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Gabriel Heiſter, James Ciſſna, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both ſides of the middle road, part in Milford and part in Somerſet townſhipin the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Theodore Memimger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. ſituated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerſet townſhip and Somerſet county, late Milford townſhip, Bedford county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. ſituated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerſet townſhip, Somerſet county, late Milford townſhip, Bedford county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Iſabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. ſituated on both ſides of the State road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek townſhip, formerly Bedford, now Somerſet county and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barns, Jacob Slotter and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. ſituated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Milford and Turkey Foot townſhips, Somerſet county late Bedford county and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jeſſe Brooke, John Brooke, William Biddle and Peter Footman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marſhal.

December 23. dtaJ.

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 30th day of January next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesvilleonce a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house o Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 P M and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P. M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M, arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars, shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the miles. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1801.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797. } tuth&st3w1J

New Assembly Room,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Mr. FRANCIS,

OF THE NEW-THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that his Academy for Dancing will commence, for the season, on Thursday, December 13, at the above

ELEGANT ROOM;

When he hopes to receive the continuance of their accustomed patronage, which it will be his unremitting endeavor to deserve.

The days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9, for those of a more advanced age.

As an accommodation to those living in this vicinage, Mr FRANCIS intends to instruct a small party of children on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at his house.

Distinct from the Practising Balls, Mr. FRANCIS will have four private select Subscription Balls.

Private teaching, either at the Academy, or his house.

Mr. FRANCIS's first Practising Ball will be on Tuesday, 19th Dec. at the New Assembly Room.

Ladies and Gentlemen's tickets to be had, by applying to Mr. F. as usual.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. F. No. 70, north Eighth street. Dec. 11—mwstf

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.
Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Bafts
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.
December 5. 3aw4w

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.
11th mo 24 3tawtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state; it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone*, innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton*, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson*, jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.
25—eodt18D

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. gawtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

All Persons who are indebted to

the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham, } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6. 2aw4w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 3d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.